Union Calendar No. 400

103D CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4541

[Report No. 103-723]

A BILL

To authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa.

September 19, 1994

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 400

103D CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4541

[Report No. 103-723]

To authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 8, 1994

Mr. Johnston of Florida (for himself and Mr. Payne of New Jersey) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

Additional sponsors: Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Engel, Mr. Berman, Mr. Gejdenson, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Bacchus of Florida, Mrs. Meek, Mr. Penny, Mr. Barrett of Wisconsin, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Washington, Mr. Hughes, Mr. McCloskey, Ms. Brown of Florida, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Mr. Rangel, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Hall of Ohio, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Klein, Mr. Rush, Mr. Leach, Ms. Furse, Mr. Mfume, Mr. Bonior, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Watt, and Mr. Synar

SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic] [For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on June 8, 1994]

A BILL

To authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "African Conflict Resolu-
5	tion Act".
6	SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.
7	(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
8	findings:
9	(1) It is in the national interest of the United
10	States to help build African capability in conflict res-
11	olution. A relatively small investment of assistance in
12	promoting African conflict resolution—
13	(A) would reduce the enormous human suf-
14	fering which is caused by wars in Africa;
15	(B) would help the United States avoid
16	huge future expenditures necessitated by Soma-
17	lia-like humanitarian disasters; and
18	(C) would reduce the need for United Na-
19	tions intervention as African institutions develop
20	the ability to resolve African conflicts.
21	(2) Africa, to a greater extent than any other
22	continent, is afflicted by war. Africa has been marred

- by more than 20 major civil wars since 1960. Rwan da, Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Liberia, and Burundi
 are among those countries that have recently suffered
 serious armed conflict.
 - (3) In the last decade alone, between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 Africans have died because of war. There were 5,200,000 refugees and 13,100,000 displaced people in Africa in 1993. In Angola, relief organizations estimated that 1,000 people were dying each day at the end of 1993. In Rwanda, more than 200,000 people died in less than 5 weeks of fighting during 1994, while 300,000 people fled to other countries to escape war.
 - (4) Millions more Africans are currently at risk of war-related death. Looming or ongoing conflicts in Zaire, Angola, Sudan, Rwanda, and other countries threaten Africa's future.
 - (5) War has caused untold economic and social damage to the countries of Africa. Food production is impossible in conflict areas, and famine often results. Widespread conflict has condemned many of Africa's children to lives of misery and, in certain cases, has threatened the existence of traditional African cultures.

- 1 (6) Conflict and instability in Africa, particu-2 larly in large, potentially rich countries such as An-3 gola, Sudan, and Zaire, deprive the global economy 4 of resources and opportunities for trade and invest-5 ment. Peace in these countries could make a signifi-6 cant contribution to global economic growth, while 7 creating new opportunities for United States busi-8 nesses.
 - (7) Many African armies are far too large, threatening political and economic stability while diverting scarce resources from development needs. Military expenditures in Africa average over twice the level in Latin America. Demobilization and other measures to reduce military expenditures are thus a critical need for many African countries.
 - (8) Conflict prevention, mediation, and demobilization are prerequisites to the success of development assistance programs. Nutrition and education programs, for example, cannot succeed in a nation at war. Billions of dollars of development assistance have been virtually wasted in war-ravaged countries such as Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan.
 - (9) Africans have a long tradition of informal mediation. This tradition should be built upon to cre-

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	ate effective institutions through which Africans can
2	resolve African conflicts.
3	(10) The Organization of African Unity, under
4	the leadership of Secretary General Salim Salim, has
5	established a conflict resolution mechanism and has
6	been active in mediation and conflict resolution in
7	several African countries. Various subregional organi-
8	zations have also become active in conflict resolution
9	efforts. These are encouraging developments.
10	(b) United States Policy.—The Congress declares,
11	therefore, that a key goal for United States foreign policy
12	should be to help institutionalize conflict resolution capabil-
13	ity in Africa.
14	SEC. 3. IMPROVING THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILI-
15	TIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN
16	UNITY.
17	(a) Authorization of Assistance.—The President
18	is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict
19	resolution capability of the Organization of African Unity,
20	as follows:
21	(1) Funds may be provided to the Organization
22	of African Unity for use in supporting its conflict
23	resolution capability.

1	(2) Funds may be used for expenses of sending
2	individuals with expertise in conflict resolution to
3	work with the Organization of African Unity.
4	(b) Funding.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are
5	allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, not less than \$1,500,000
6	for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 should be
7	used to carry out subsection (a).
8	SEC. 4. IMPROVING CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES
9	OF MULTILATERAL SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZA-
10	TIONS IN AFRICA.
11	(a) Authorization of Assistance.—The President
12	is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict
13	resolution capabilities of subregional organizations estab-
14	lished by countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as follows:
15	(1) Funds may be provided to such an organiza-
16	tion for use in supporting its conflict resolution capa-
17	bility.
18	(2) Funds may be used for the expenses of send-
19	ing individuals with expertise in conflict resolution to
20	work with such an organization.
21	(b) Funding.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are
22	allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may be nec-
23	essary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 may
24	be used to carry out subsection (a).

1	SEC. 5. AFRICAN DEMOBILIZATION AND RETRAINING PRO-
2	GRAM.
3	(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—In order to fa-
4	cilitate reductions in the size of the armed forces of coun-
5	tries of sub-Saharan Africa, the President is authorized to
6	provide assistance for—
7	(1) the encampment and related activities for the
8	purpose of demobilization of such forces; and
9	(2) the reintegration of demobilized military per-
10	sonnel into civilian society through activities such as
11	retraining for civilian occupations, creation of in-
12	come-generating opportunities, the reintegration into
13	agricultural activities, and the transportation to the
14	home areas of such personnel.
15	(b) Funding.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are
16	allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, \$25,000,000 for each of
17	the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 should be used for the assist-
18	ance described in subsection (a), if conditions permit.
19	SEC. 6. TRAINING FOR AFRICANS IN CONFLICT RESOLU-
20	TION AND PEACEKEEPING.
21	Chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of
22	1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) is amended by adding at the
23	end the following new section:

1	"SEC. 546. CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING
2	PROGRAM FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.
3	"In addition to the other education and training ac-
4	tivities carried out under this chapter, the President is au-
5	thorized to establish a program to provide education and
6	training in conflict resolution and peacekeeping for civilian
7	and military personnel of countries in sub-Saharan
8	Africa.".
9	SEC. 7. BUILDING MEDIATION CAPABILITY IN AFRICA.
10	(a) Authorization of Assistance.—The President
11	is authorized to provide assistance to nongovernmental or-
12	ganizations that are engaged in mediation and reconcili-
13	ation efforts in Africa.
14	(b) Funding.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are
15	allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may be nec-
16	essary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 should
17	be used to carry out subsection (a).
18	SEC. 8. PLAN FOR UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR CONFLICT
19	RESOLUTION AND DEMOBILIZATION IN SUB-
20	SAHARAN AFRICA.
21	(a) In General.—In furtherance of and building
22	upon the provisions of sections 3 through 7, the President
23	shall develop an integrated long-term plan to provide sup-
24	port for the enhancement of conflict resolution capabilities
25	and demobilization activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

1	(b) Contents of Plan.—Such plan shall identify,
2	among other things, the following:
3	(1) The type, purpose, amount, and duration of
4	assistance that is planned to be provided to conflict
5	resolution units in sub-Saharan Africa.
6	(2) The type and amount of assistance that is
7	planned to be provided for the demobilization of mili-
8	tary personnel of countries of sub-Saharan Africa, in-
9	cluding—
10	(A) a list of which countries will receive
11	such assistance and an explanation of why such
12	countries were chosen for such assistance; and
13	(B) a list of other countries and inter-
14	national organizations that are providing assist-
15	ance for such demobilization.
16	(3) The type and amount of assistance that is
17	planned to be provided to nongovernmental organiza-
18	tions that are engaged in mediation and reconcili-
19	ation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.
20	(4) A description of proposed training programs
21	for Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping,
22	including a list of prospective participants and plans
23	to expand such programs.
24	(5) The mechanisms to be used to coordinate
25	interagency efforts to administer the plan.

- 1 (6) Efforts to seek the participation of other
 2 countries and international organizations to achieve
 3 the objectives of the plan.
 4 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date
 5 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to
- 6 the appropriate congressional committees a report contain-
- 7 ing a description of the plan developed under this section.

8 SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

- 9 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment
- 10 of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall sub-
- 11 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
- 12 describing the efforts and progress made in carrying out
- 13 the provisions of this Act.

14 SEC. 10. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.

- 15 The President shall consult with the appropriate con-
- 16 gressional committees prior to providing assistance under
- 17 section 3 or section 5.

18 SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-

- 19 **FINED**.
- 20 For purposes of this Act, the term "appropriate con-
- 21 gressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Af-
- 22 fairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee
- 23 on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the
- 24 Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appro-

- 1 priations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the
- 2 Senate.